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SANITARY LAWS DISREGARDED

Health Habits Cause Disease in Kentucky.

Stinging Indictment By State Board of Health meeting at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 17.—In the biennial report of the state board of health to the governor, adopted today, comment is made on the fact that the first board was appointed by Gov. McCreary during his first term, and that now, under the Act of 1910, the board "for the first time is able to give in exact figures an actual invoice of the state of health of our population."

The report shows that in the thirty-three months of the operation of the vital statistics law there have been reported 19,851 births and 82,778 deaths, of the latter 33,866 being caused by preventable diseases. For each of these deaths, says the report, there were twenty-six cases of illness from the same cause, making a total of 541,856 cases of illness which ought to have been prevented.

During the last two years 157,562 microscopic examinations have been made in the bacteriological laboratory of specimens submitted to determine the kind of disease germs causing the malady being investigated, showing that physicians all over the state are availing themselves of the use of the laboratory. Hundreds of examinations of water have been made, and sanitary inspectors have been in the field conducting a campaign against tainted drinking water.

At a charge of \$1 for each examination the bacteriological laboratory has paid the expenses of the department for five years.

In the course of its annual report the board says:

"As a concrete example of present waste of energy and misdirected effort I submit a photograph taken during school hours in one of our common schools where the teacher was giving a lesson in music to a class of students every one of whom and the teacher himself was suffering from a preventable disease about which in their entire school course from the co-city school through the State University they would not hear a single word unless accidentally! The miserable text of which is required in our common schools by law, gives page on page of facts and names to be memorized which are useless even to doctors and neglects every principle of right living which should be, and is placed by progressive teachers as the first, last and most important lesson to be impressed upon the growing child."

"I have selected ten counties, typical as to health and disease conditions of all the rest, and the exact figures as to causes of death herewith. Similar figures are available as to every county."

Continuing the report says:

"All preventable diseases are spread directly or indirectly, by the discharges from the human body. Except tuberculosis, diphtheria and other affections of the lungs and air passages in which the seed or germs are carried in the sputum, and syphilis and gonorrhea, most of them are due to lack of care in the disposal of the discharges from the bowels and kidneys. Moses, the first great sanitarian, so fully recognized the danger from this neglect that he imposed the immediate burial of such discharges as a religious duty, and required each person to carry a pail with him for that purpose, with an improved health and life record for his people which seems incredible. This sanitary practice appears to have been lost to the world. Except in such parts of modern cities as have sewer systems, the country at large still tolerates the familiar and dangerous customs in this regard that has come down from ages, with epidemic and pestilences inseparable from disregard of the laws of nature and decency. Probably no people, even among the most barbarous, have persisted in filthier practices in the disposal of their discharges than

the inhabitants of unsewered cities, towns and country districts in the United States, including Kentucky. To say nothing of the high sick and death rate every month in every year from typhoid fever and other unquestionable filth diseases, 40 per cent of the thousands examined from every section of the state showed infection of some sort, by hookworm or other intestinal parasites, caused only by the pollution of the soil and food from human excrement. In most counties only a small per cent of either homes or schools have any privies, except such as are intended to hide the body while attention is given to the calls of nature. Such as they have are open to rats, chickens, often to hogs and dogs, and always to the flies, which live on and beamirch their bodies with fecal filth between meals, and on the food, hands and utensils in the unscreened kitchens and dining rooms at meal time. Where there are no privies of any kind, and this is probably true of more than half the dwellings and schools in Kentucky chimney and fence corners, and the surface of the back yards are used as substitutes by the women and children, the men using the stables or other out buildings with the same disgusting relations as to fowls, dogs, rats, flies and food. Often the weeds and sprouts are infested from such sources, frequently the shoes and indirectly the hands become so but unquestionably flies are the most common carriers of disease from such places, including hookworm and other parasites.

FOURTH DISTRICT MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Mixes up With Washington Lawyer Who Calls Him Liar.

Washington, Jan. 20.—A fist fight between Representative Johnson of Kentucky and John D. Shields, a Washington attorney, broke up a meeting today of the house committee of the District of Columbia.

After the two men clashed, and several blows were struck, Johnson broke away shouting, "Get me my pistol! I'll kill him!"

Johnson knocked Shields down before the clerks and spectators in the room could separate the combatants. Two clerks tried to hold Johnson, but he broke away and dashed for his private room shouting for his revolver. A dozen persons in the room fled. When Johnson returned only the clerks remained, and the Kentuckyian berated them for their interference, and the incident closed.

The fight followed the hearing on a bill increasing the wages of the crossing policemen, whom Shields represented.

Johnson declared he had heard that Shields collected a large lobbyist's fee on the bill. Shields demanded an opportunity to "reply to the false statements." Johnson then floored Shields with a blow under the eye.

Change Made in L., H. and St. L. Time Table.

The L., H. and St. L. Railroad changes in the time table which will become effective Sunday, January 18. Train No. 143 leaves Louisville at 4:15 p. m., arriving in Owensboro at 8:21 p. m., instead of 8:35 p. m., thus affording ample time for connection with the L. and N. southbound train leaving Henderson at 9:45 p. m., and close connection with the L. C. train which leaves Nashville at 10:10 p. m. for Chicago. Train No. 147 will arrive in Owensboro at 8:20 a. m. instead of 7:13 a. m. Train No. 148, the Cloverport accommodation will arrive in Owensboro at 5:40 p. m. instead of 6:55 p. m.

Tobacco Meeting.

The Ohio County Consolidated Tobacco Growers met Tuesday to consider matters of great importance to the Association. The court house was packed to its capacity, with earnest determined men who realized that a crisis was impending in the history of the tobacco growers of Ohio county. President Westfield presided and resolutions were adopted placing in the hands of the committee power to act on a sale but urging it not to sell below the price heretofore agreed upon.

SEVEN KILLED IN PISTOL DUEL

At State Penitentiary At McAlester Okla.

Three Convicts Cheered By Fifteen Hundred in Liberty Dash.

McAlester, Okla., Jan. 19.—Seven persons were killed and three injured during a pistol battle at the state penitentiary here late today when three prisoners, armed with revolvers, made a dash for liberty. The men broke from ranks while passing through a courtyard and ran through the office firing several shots at random. One struck Miss Mary Foster, a stenographer, in the leg.

In the corridor they encountered John R. Thomas, of Muskogee, a visitor to the prison, whom they shot dead. Tomas was formerly a federal judge and representative from Illinois.

Two guards intercepted the prisoners as they left the corridor and were shot dead.

In a running fight that ensued all three prisoners were killed.

The attempted mutiny occurred at the end of the day's work. Convicts Reed, Law and Kooztz worked in the tailor shop and when this work was done they approached the back door of the administration building office. They met John Martin, turnkey and beat him over the head with a revolver, and shot him through the cheek and robbed him of the keys.

The prisoners ran toward the warden's office and met Patrick Oakes, assistant warden and shot him dead.

The greatest confusion ensued and the convicts ran about shouting encouragement to the mutineers. By this time the guards were aroused and began firing. A random shot which passed through the door in the Bertillon office, killed H. H. Dwyer, superintendent of that department. F. C. Godfrey, a guard sprang directly in front of the mutineers and Reed shot him dead.

Judge Thomas, sitting in the warden's office came to the door and eventually was mistaken for the warden. A volley of bullets was fired at him, as he sank mortally wounded.

Fearing an alarm might be given by the telephone, three men wrecked the switchboard, and took Mary Foster, the operator with them using her as a shield. Only one shot was fired at the convicts as they made their way across the yard, cheered only by the 1,500 prisoners and it struck the woman.

As she sank to the ground wounded, the convicts sprang into the warden's buggy and drove away. Guards and prison officials quickly mounted horses and gave pursuit. They overtook the heavily loaded vehicle as the horse fell the convicts ceased firing. The officers found all three in a heap in the bullet riddled buggy dead.

Chine Reed in for two years, for larceny; Tom Lane, five years for forgery and Charles Kooztz, forty years for murder, were the prisoners. R. Thomas, killed at McAlester today by rioters attempting to escape from the state prison, formerly was a member of Congress from Illinois. He served five terms from the Fourth district of that state from 1879 to 1889. Shortly after his retirement he removed to Oklahoma, where in 1897 McKinley appointed him as a district judge.

Suicide Near Pleasant Ridge.

Mrs. Joe Simmons of the Maxwell neighborhood committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond, Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Simmons resided about four miles from Pleasant Ridge and was well known in that vicinity. Sunday afternoon her husband left home about 2 o'clock and went to a neighbors house to spend the afternoon, and she intended going to another place to pass the afternoon. Mr. Simmons returned home about dusk and found that his wife had not returned. He started to the place she was supposed to be visiting, and while passing by the pond, which is near the house, he saw a dress floating on the water. Realizing in a moment

what had happened he waded in and found the body of his wife. Life having been extinct for some time.

No message was left behind to account for the act, and it is thought that in a fit of despondency she took her life. She was about 54 years old.

Besides her husband she leaves one daughter. Mrs. Will Sumner of this city, to survive her.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Bennett of Ulica Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Mt. Carmel Baptist church. Interment was in the Mt. Carmel cemetery.—Owensboro Inquirer.

Beaver Dam Defeats Fordville.

The Fordville and Beaver Dam basketball teams met on the local court Saturday night and furnished the Hartford fans with a pretty game. During the first half it looked like anybodys game and was hotly contested, but at the sound of the referees whistle at the beginning of the second period it was apparent that Beaver would be the victor.

Neither team seemed in the best of condition but the victors showed flashes of form in the last half and a times Fordville did splendid guarding. Neither team was lacking in support from the spectators and when a good play was made it was heartily applauded. Score, Beaver Dam 39; Fordville 19.

Hartford College Notes

The mid-winter term began Jan. 19, 1914 with splendid prospects for a full attendance both in high school and normal work. Rev. R. D. Bennett, city, conducted devotional exercises and gave an excellent talk to the students. He was followed by Supt. Shultz who made a good talk full of encouragement and inspiration. Ex-Supt. Leach was also present and substituted for Mrs. Foster in sixth grade, she being absent on account of illness.

The following students enrolled in the various departments this week.

Misses Audrey Growbarger, McHenry; Rhoda Williams, Rockport; Irene Ward, Clarice Ward, Ward Dena Rial, No Creek; Mary Sue Johnson, McHenry; Lula Sullenger, Dukehurst; Zoda Raymond, Adaburg; Cecil Murphy, Hartford R. 1; Katherine Pendleton, Alice Taylor, Chiffie Felix, Bessie Hudson, Annie Lee Taylor, Eleanor Petty, Edna Black, Winnie Wilson, Hartford; Jessie Park, No Creek; Corinne Shultz, Una Stevens, Beaver Dam; Messrs. James Coleman, Paradise; Ellis Bell, Matanzas; Arthur Hinton, Horton; Charley Ward, No Creek; Leslie Haserman, Walker Carter, Dukehurst; Robert Davis, Bada; Charlie Hawkins, Anthony Daniel, Bennetts; Earl Sheve, Rhea Daniel, Dukehurst; Earnest Wilson, Prentiss; Aaron Ross McHenry; Gilmore Keown, city.

Mr. Buford, of Frankfort, Prof. Leach and Col. Barnett, city, were visitors at chapel Wednesday morning. Mr. Buford, who is connected with the State forestry service and lecturer in farmers' institutes, made a splendid talk to the student body. The High School and Normal departments, were adjourned Thursday afternoon to attend special demonstration work of the farmers' institute.

The Hypathian Literary Society were guests of the Woman's Club Saturday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. H. E. Brown, when a splendid in commemoration of Robert E. Lee was given by the ladies.

Samuel Turley Dies.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 21.—Samuel Turley, 59, of Mt. Sterling, representative in the legislature, answered his last roll call last night at 10:50 o'clock.

He was stricken yesterday morning on his way to the house as he was entering the capitol with J. L. White, assistant inspector and examiner. While White ministered to him, a newspaper correspondent ran for Dr. J. N. McCormack, a house member.

Two physicians from the city were called and later two physicians were called from Lexington, but Turley died before they arrived. He had uremic poisoning. His wife and children arrived tonight shortly before he died. He was a farmer and a merchant of prominence.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Geo. M. Maddox, deceased, must present them to me on or before February 1, 1914, or they will be forever barred.

W. H. MADDIX,
Holt, Ky.

BACK TO FARM MOVEMENT

Urged To Cultivate Unused Tillable Land.

Only 21 Per Cent of Country's Acreage Cannot Be Used For Agriculture.

Washington, January 17.—Preliminary estimates by the Department of Agriculture show that of the 1,140,000,000 acres of tillable land in the United States, only 27 per cent of it is actually under cultivation. The estimates were based upon reports of 35,000 correspondents scattered in every State to ascertain the tillable area of the country, the amount of land unavailable for crops, but available for pasture or fruits, and the total acreage that can never be used for agricultural purposes. It is estimated that the United States, excluding its possessions, contains about 1,900,000,000 acres, of which about 60 per cent or 1,140,000,000 acres, is tillable. This includes land already under such cultivation and that which in the future may be brought under cultivation by clearing, drainage, irrigation, etc.

Of the entire acreage 361,000,000 acres, or 19 per cent are estimated to be non-tillable, but valuable for pasture or fruits. Only 21 per cent or 399,000,000 acres, was estimated to be of no use for agriculture either now or in the future.

According to the census of 1909, the land area in crops where acreage was given was 311,000,000 acres. This is approximately 16 per cent of the total land area, or about 27 per cent of the estimated potential tillable area of the United States, exclusive of its possessions. "In other words," says the department, "for every 100 acres that the now tilled, about 375 acres may be tilled when the country is fully developed." The increased production of the future, it is added, will be the result of increased yields per acre as well as extension of area.

When Zachary Taylor was a Boy.

There are few boys of today that have the strength, courage and physical endurance that Zachary Taylor had. These three characteristics, and bravery later on in life, won for him the presidency of the United States.

Zachary was the third son of Colonel and Mrs. Dick Taylor. He was born at their plantation in Orange county, Virginia, November 24, 1784. When he was less than a year old his father migrated to Kentucky. Although the land in his Virginia plantation was good and brought in a fair living he had hopes of something better in Kentucky.

The journey across country was a perilous one, full of danger and privation. The Indians were on the warpath and every day there were reports of white men being killed by them. Sometimes whole families were massacred. However, nothing discouraged Colonel Taylor. As quickly as possible he made a clearing in the woods and built a log cabin home just five miles from the site of the present city of Louisville. They were in constant danger of death. Every settler who was old enough to use a rifle was at all times a soldier, ready to answer a call to arms instantly. In such an atmosphere and receiving such impressions little Zachary grew to be a boy of more than common muscular strength and endurance.

All the early education the boy received related to history. He was thoroughly acquainted with all the stories of the revolutionary war and the campaigns in which his father and his father's friends had served. He knew all about Daniel Boone and other great hunters of Kentucky. All the talk around him had to do with the feats of daring men, both red and white. And it aroused in him a desire to excel all the daring and brave men of the past. As a result of this at a very early age he became an expert in the use of weapons.

In those days horses were plentiful and Zachary learned to be an expert rider. Racing on horseback was one of the chief outdoor sports of the time. Zachary took great delight in winning the races. The young

man not only rode well, but was a good swimmer. There were no bridges to speak of, so it often happened that people would have to swim across. One March when Zachary was still very young he swam across the Ohio river from the Kentucky to the Indiana side.

At last a chance came for the boy to attend school. A schoolmaster from New England came to the settlement to teach the young people such subjects as would fit them to enter college. Zachary was not overly fond of his books and was a little slow to learn, but grew more interested as he grew older.

Finally he decided the best thing for him to do was to start a fight for himself although his ambition in life was to become a brave war official.

In 1804 war with the Indians again broke out and there was a call for volunteers. As there was apparently no official opening for Zachary, he enlisted as a private. His older brother, however, was appointed lieutenant. But he died soon and the appointment was given to Zachary.

The opening of the military career he had so long waited for had come at last and at a time when there seemed to be no immediate prospect for active service.

Young Taylor was not a lieutenant long. Because of his courage he was soon promoted to the position of captain. A few years later he was again promoted, becoming major of the Seventh Infantry.

Every position Zachary Taylor held in life he made worth while. His courage and self-confidence never failed him. He was very popular and in 1849 was elected President of the United States by a large majority. But President Taylor was an old man and the cares and worries of so important an office were too much for him. He had served less than eighteen months when, due to a little exertion, he broke down completely, and died a few days later.—Chicago Record-Herald.

L. M. Stetler Dead.

Mr. L. M. Stetler died at his home, near Cronwell, Wednesday and was buried at Oakwood, Hartford, yesterday morning. He had been ill for several months, having undergone a serious surgical operation. Mr. Stetler was 75 years old and belonged to one of the old families of the county. His ancestors were among the pioneers of the State and figured largely in the early history of Ohio county. He leaves one son, Mr. Guy Stetler, who is manager for Williams Coal Co.

Farmers' Institute.

The Ohio County Farmers' Institute was held here Wednesday and Thursday of this week. At the afternoon session Wednesday the following officers were elected: President, Henry Leach; Vice President, Henry Pirtle; Secretary James Brown; Representative to State Institute, Henry Leach; Alternates, Henry Pirtle and James Brown. The lectures on both days were exceptionally good, but the attendance was very poor. However, better on the last day. Those who came here were well pleased with all the talks and demonstrations. A large audience heard the lady on Domestic Science yesterday afternoon.

Death of Capt. A. B. Stanley.

Capt. A. B. Stanley died at his home in Beaver Dam Tuesday morning from cancer of the face, after a lingering illness. Services were conducted at the home by Revs. Jarman and Lawrence Wednesday at 1 o'clock, after which the interment took place at the Beaver Dam cemetery. Capt. Stanley was in the 54th year of his age. Until a few years ago he resided near Wysox where he had been a successful farmer. He was a gallant Union soldier, gaining the rank of captain in the 26 Regt., Ky. Volunteer Infantry. He leaves a wife and a number of children to mourn his loss. Capt. Stanley was one of God's noble men and popular with his fellowmen. He was the father of Dr. A. F. Stanley who practiced his profession at Hartford some years ago, but who now lives in Colorado.

Special Offer.

The Daily Louisville Herald during January, 1914, and the Hartford Republican by mail for one year, at special price of \$2.75. Kentucky's greatest newspaper delivered at your home each day including your home paper, at the price of \$2.75. This offer positively expires on January 31, 1914.